





their early gains, viz.: Suppose the modern Church was composed of such professors as the self-denying disciples of our Saviour, what think you, would be the consequence? Now I do not intend to throw any such flings as 'Comparisons are odious'—This the modern Christian age!—The age of Christian privileges, and all that sort of nonsense. Still, I am rather inclined to do so, and I think if we were all—in and out of the Church—disposed to live up to, or carry out what we profess to know to be right, it would be almost as difficult to find real trouble, as it is now to find real happiness.

The source of contentment, and discontentment, are discoverable, therefore, without going into a metaphysical examination of the subject. Just in proportion as we happen to discharge, or neglect known duties, are we accordingly, in my view, happy or miserable on earth. Philosophy tells us that our happiness consists in well-doing, depends upon a conformity to certain unalterable laws—moral, physical, and organic—which act upon the intellectual, moral, and material universe, of which man is a part, and which determine or regulate the growth, happiness, and well-being of all organic beings. These views, when reduced to their simple meaning, amount to the same thing, call it by what name you will. Duties of course, simply legal or moral obligations, which we are, certainly, legally or morally bound to pay, perform, or discharge. And certain it is, that we are not getting over them—they are as irresistible as Divine power, as universal as divine presence, as permanent as Divine existence, and no art, nor cunning of man can disconnect unhappiness from transgressing them. How necessary to our happiness, then, is it, not only to know, but to perform our whole duty to God, to man, and to ourselves.

One of the great duties of man in this life, and, perhaps, the most neglected, is that of doing good, or benefiting one another. That doing good is clearly a duty devolving upon man, there is no question. The benevolent Creator, in placing man in the world, endowed him with mental and physical energies, which clearly denote that he is to be active in his day and generation. Active in what? Certainly not in mischief, for that would not be consistent with Divine goodness. And he should be so, that we are here for our own sake, simply. Such an idea would be presumptuous. For what purpose, then, was man endowed with all these faculties of mind and body, but to do good and glorify his Maker? True philosophy teaches that benevolence was not only the design of the Creator in all His works, but that the true happiness of man is to be found in the exercise of these faculties. The whole infinite contrivances of everything above, around and within us, are directed to certain benevolent issues, and all the laws of nature are in perfect harmony with this. That such is the design of man may also be inferred from the happiness which attends every good action, and the misery of discontentment which attends those who, not only do wrong, but are useless to themselves and to society. Friend K—'s case, above quoted, is a fair illustration of this truth.

Now, then, if it is our duty to do good, we can, and I think this will be admitted, particularly by the Christian, and this is measured by our means, and opportunity, then there are many whom Providence has blessed with the means and opportunity of doing a very great amount of good. And if he true as I have just said, that it is more blessed to give than to receive, then has Providence also blessed them with very great privileges. The privilege of giving liberally, and thus obtaining for themselves the greater blessing, which is the result of every benevolent action, the satisfaction of conscience which follows a good act, or consciousness of having done our duty in relieving a fellow-creature, are blessings indeed, which none but the good or benevolent can realize. Such kind spirits are never cast down—their hearts are never weary, cheerful—rendered so by their many kind friends—they can always enjoy their neighbors, rich or poor, high or low, and love them too; and with a flow of spirits which bespeak a heart all right within, they make all glad and happy around them.

Doing good is an easy and profitable melody. When the heart seems heavy, and our minds can light upon nothing but little naughty perplexities, everything going wrong, no bright spot or relief anywhere for our crazy thoughts, and we are finally wound up in a web of melancholy, depend upon it, that the simple duty, which can dispense this angry, tender, and un-natural cloud from our *reclining minds* and consciences like a charity visit—to give liberally to those in need of succor, the poor, the suffering, sick, and poor, the aged invalid, the lame, the blind, &c., &c., all have a claim upon your bounty, and how they will bless you and love you for it—anyway, they will thank kind Providence for your missions of love. He that makes one such visit will make another and another; he can't very well get weary in such well-doing, for his is the greater blessing. It is a blessing indeed, love the heart is lightened, the soul enlarged, the mind improved, and even health; for the mind being liberated from perplexities, the body is at rest, the nerves in repose, and the blood, equalized, comes freely through the system, giving strength, vigor, and equilibrium to the whole complicated machinery. Thus we can think clearer, love better, enjoy life, and be thankful for it.

What a beautiful arrangement it is that we can, by doing good to others, do much good to ourselves! The wealthy classes, who 'rise above society like a cloud above the earth, to diffuse an abundant dew,' should not forget this fact. The season has now almost arrived, when the good people of all classes will be most busily engaged in these delightful duties. The experiment is certainly worth trying by all. If all those declining individuals, whose chief complaint is to grow old, and whose only consolation will be to take the hint, look trouble full in the face and relieve it, they will, like friend K—, feel much better.

It may be set down as a generally correct axiom, (with some few exceptions, perhaps, such as accidents, and the deceptive and enervating these whom we injudiciously select for friends and confidants, from our want of discernment,) that life is much what we make it, and so is the world.

**CAST IRON PAYMENTS.**—Workmen are now engaged in having a pavement of a novel character in Howard street, near the Customhouse. It is composed of circular boxes of cast iron, about twelve inches in diameter and five inches in height, divided into six compartments, so small as not to admit the head of a horse. In the present experiment these spaces will be filled with gravel, but some other substance such as a composition of asphaltum and sand or gravel, may be found more suitable.

The surface of the pavement is grooved to prevent horses from slipping, and on the outer edge of each box, which they fit into the edges of the surrounding boxes, this doing the whole firmly together. The thickness of the outer rim and the inner divisions is about an inch.

Thus the street will be covered with a network of iron, filled in with a substance to produce a smooth, and durable surface.

The inventor of this ingenious plan, says the Transcript, is William D. Terry of Boston. He obtained a patent for his invention some years since, but has never before brought it before the public.—*Boston Herald.*

**SALE OF SHIP'S PASSENGER SHIPS.**—There is a clause in the new passenger act, recently passed by the British Parliament, to the effect that if any person in any passenger ship shall during the voyage directly or indirectly sell, or cause to be sold, any spirits or strong waters to the passenger, he shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding £20 nor less than £5. This will have a good effect in some of the emigrant ships belonging to New York.

Mr. Partington says she is glad there is an end to conditions, for her aunt Sarah was killed by one on a railroad, and she has always been afraid of them since.

**The Revolution in Mexico.**

New York, Dec. 13.—The *N. Y. Herald* has private advices from Acapulco which give the subjoined particulars of the battle between Gen. Blanco and Comd. Bonillon:

The Mexicans are reported to have numbered about 2000, whilst the French army under Comd. Bonillon were only 250 strong. Fifteen of the French are killed, whilst a large number of the Mexicans are killed and wounded.

Count Bonillon then marched on Hermosilla, the capital of Sonora, and declared it independent, and was with a handful of men encamped within one league of Guaymas when the vessel which brought this news left Acapulco. The inhabitants of Guaymas had all left the place. French troops or miners were in straightened circumstances, but there is no doubt that if they can hold out till reinforcements can reach them from San Francisco, Sonora will maintain her independence. The probable result looked forward to annexation to the United States.

A correspondent to the *New York Herald*, writing from Concord, N. H., says, 'from present appearances, the Cabinet of Gen. Pierce will be a new Cabinet—a Pierce Cabinet—a unit in behalf of the administration, and a unit upon the Cuba question.' He also adds, 'visitors here, from this or some other cause, do not stay long. Most of the political pilgrims came in the morning and leave in the afternoon, or those that come in the afternoon mostly leave in the morning. An audience of ten or fifteen minutes with General Pierce seems to satisfy them; and from what we have seen, the more office-seekers leave with a flea in his ear. Boarding at a private house, with his invalid wife and their young lad, the President elect makes no pretensions at display. The state of health of Mrs. Pierce called indeed for quietude and seclusion from the crowd. The General, therefore, receives his friends at Cass's Hotel, which just now, by the people of Concord, is considered a little the most important public house in the United States.

We find the following in an essay of Proctor Barry Cornwall:

'There is something inexpressibly touching in an anecdote which I have heard of a foreign artist. He was an American, and had come hither (he and his young wife) to paint for fame and a subsistence. They were strangers in England; they had fought against prejudice and poverty; but their affection for each other soothed them under every privation, every frown of fortune. They could think, at least, all the way over the great Atlantic; and their fancy (little cherished here) had leisure to be busy among the friends and scenes which they had left behind. A gentleman who had not seen them for some time, went one day to the artist's painting-room, and observing him pale and worn, inquired about his health, and afterwards regarded his wife. He answered, only, 'She has left me,' and proceeded in a hurried way with his work. She was dead!—and he was left alone to toil, and get money, and mourn.—The heart which he had hoarded all his secrets, all his hopes, was cold; and fame itself was but a shadow.'

**SENIOR MEN.**—Adams, the discoverer of the planet Neptune, was the son of a poor farmer in Cornwall. Sir Wm. Cubitt, when a boy, worked in his father's mill in Norfolk. Locke's father was a bricklayer at Barnsey cop. Professor Lee, of Cambridge, was in the early part of his life a working carpenter. Lord Campbell and Dickens were both reporters for the Morning Chronicle. Gibson, the sculptor, was a cabinet-maker. Carleton was a poor Irish peasant's son, and has painted his own life. 'The Poor Scholar.' Golden and Carlyle were both sons of small farmers the one in Sussex, the other in Dumfriesshire. W. J. Fox was, at the early part of his life, weaver boy. Joseph Brotherton was a factory lad. Dr. Kitt was a poor cooper.

**A SAILOR'S FORTUNE.**—A short time since a sailor in this town went to the Custom-house to receive some prize money due to him, and which was paid to him in bank notes. While he was wandering through the building to find a place of exit, he saw the royal arms over the door of one of the rooms. There, he guessed correctly, was the place where the collector was to be found; so he boldly entered the room, and putting the bank notes before the astonished official, he said, 'Here, old chap, take care of these till to-morrow, I'm going on a spree to-night,' and before the astonished collector could reply to him, he disappeared.—Next day he called according to promise, when his money, which the collector had perforce taken charge of, was returned to him.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

**SHIPWRECKED PASSENGERS SAVED BY THE USE OF FIRE ARMES.**—The ship Georgia, of Savannah, from Liverpool for New York, went ashore on the beach near Tuckerton, on Friday night in a fog; 350 passengers were on board. Also a cargo of iron and salt. All the passengers were landed by means of the Francis metallic life-saving apparatus, provided by Government for protection of the coast. The vessel lies 300 yards from the shore. A ball projected from a mortar, to which a rope of life was attached, was carried to the vessel, thereby saving the lives of all the passengers. The surf was too heavy to allow the surf-boats to pay to and from the ship. She broke in two and her keel came ashore. Among the passengers were 50 females.

**VERY LATE FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.** We have received a copy says the Boston Journal of the 'Cape Town Mail' of October 26, which is nearly filled with incidents of the Kaffir war, which does not yet seem to have been suppressed. Various collisions are reported between the troops and the rebels; but no decided battle had taken place. This paper was brought by the U. S. ship of war St. Marys, at Philadelphia, which made the quickest passage from Cape Town to the Cape of Delaware on record—being about 29 days.

**FIRE.**—The Piano Forte establishment of Mr. Chickering, in Boston, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening of last week. Loss \$150,000 in money, and in papers, drafts, &c., an immeasurable amount.

Postage on a single copy of this paper to any part of the United States, is only one cent.

**Aunt Sally's Bible.**

'Fanny,' said James B—, a fine little fellow of seven, as he wound his arms around his cousin's neck, and drew her ear close to his red lips, 'Aunt Sally shall tell us a story.' She had chosen the story of Moses, she commenced with the infantile beauty of the child born to the mother by imperishable ties; then depicted the strange career of the wicked king; the efforts made to save the darling; the preservation of the tiny cradle on the banks of the Nile; the golden lamb that led to the destruction of the table, and culminated her tale for all future ages; the Providence that chose the mother for the nurse; the power that kept him pure amid the vices of a profligate court; and fitted him to guide the chosen of God; and so on, step by step, till he received, amid the thunders of Sinai, the ten commandments of the living God.

Fanny was silent, now in delight, now with her lip quivering, and her bright eye filled with tears. As aunt Sally finished, she said timidly, 'Will you give me your Bible?' 'Have you no Bibles at home, Fanny?' She hesitated a moment at such a question, and then replied, 'Why yes, papa and mamma have big Bibles to read in the morning and evening, and dear little ones to carry to church, with roses on the covers and shining clasps, besides Eddy's and mine that are full of pictures; but we have no Bible like yours.'

There seems to be an error in teaching children the Scriptures. There are fathers and mothers whose home-darling is fragrant with the means of heaven who pray that their children may tread the highway of holiness, and get the Savior's brow; who see that the Bible is placed early in the hands of the little one—that his eye follows over a portion of the sacred truth—that he commits the given number of verses to repeat in a Sunday school, and feel that the Bible is a precious and dear and some more indulgent, like Fanny's mamma, procure Bibles richly inlaid with arabesque and gold, but how few are they, who, like Aunt Sally, study the heart till they know what chord responds with sweetest music to their skillful touch, and then cluster in a hour, clustering with golden associations, when the waves of passion are at rest, impress with sweet simplicity and truthful earnestness on that yielding heart soft wax, but enduring as marble, the story of Jesus, of Joseph, Moses, Samuel, and a host of worthies now surrounding the throne of God. Thus taught, they reverence the truths of the Bible, and it becomes to them a storehouse more precious than their richest treasures.

Fond father, watching the unfolding charms of your precious child—your mother, nursing a golden blossom of immortality for heaven on thy bosom, go thou and do likewise.—*American Messenger.*

**ROCKLAND GAZETTE.**

A. D. NICHOLS, Editor.

Friday Morning, Dec. 17, 1852.

**A CITY CHARTER.**

We understand that some of our citizens are urging the propriety of taking immediate steps to secure a charter for a new organization of this town, or at least of the village portion of it, and that a considerable degree of interest is felt many in its success. On the other hand, as might be expected, a large portion express themselves entirely opposed to this movement, or doubtful of its present expediency. We feel certain that it is at most a mere question of time, and while we are decidedly convinced that the balance of argument is heaviest upon the side of an immediate change, we are equally assured that if the present progress of our town is continued, there will soon be no rational objection to this matter, but that all will be brought to feel its propriety and necessity. In undertaking to give a few of the reasons which lead us to prefer as early an attainment of this end as may be practicable, we shall give first our views as to the general motives which suggest such changes, and then such reasons as bear more particularly upon the present interests of Rockland. We regard a municipal organization as based upon the same facts and necessities in great measure, as those which govern the directing arrangements of business companies or corporations of all kinds.—In banks, insurances, railroads, manufacturing, and other stock companies, in which large numbers of men unite their means for the conduct of a particular enterprise, the universal custom of consulting the interests of each corporation to the charge of a few individuals chosen from the whole number of those concerned is a satisfactory evidence of the greater efficiency, economy, and stability of such a course with regard to all similar matters. Now every town is an organization for certain specific purposes, in a provision for which the raising and expenditure of money from a common fund is necessarily entailed; and the difference which exists, that a return for this expenditure is not anticipated in direct cash dividends, but in the attainment of higher and more important objects, adds rather than detracts from the necessity of a careful reference to the same principles of conduct which govern organizations for mere pecuniary purposes. We unite as citizens of a town, to secure for our children the best possible means of education—to provide necessary facilities for business and general intercourse in the shape of roads and walks—to guard, in proportion as the denseness of our population and the amount of property at risk renders it necessary, against the ever-present danger of a conflagration, to take care that police institutions, against injuries to persons and property from lawless violence, and of all things affecting the general morality or prosperity; and all these things, concurring in reality the common prosperity even in a financial point of view, and still of economy.

It is to be remembered that these matters, though made subjects of yearly action, are not of present or temporary importance, but will endure so long as the social necessities upon which they are founded exist, and that in providing for them reference is mainly to be had not to present exigencies alone, but to the real ends in view, and the prospective demands of the future. The same policy should be adopted in administering them which we should expect a private individual to pursue in the management of a large estate which could be brought to its highest possible value only by the exercise of a generous and far-sighted wisdom. In committing the direction of them to the inhabitants of a town at large, the experience of Rockland as well as of many others prove that it is very rare to find a consistent and intelligent course of action pursued. To give one two or three days to their candid consideration and settlement is too great a tax upon the laborer and business man alike, if indeed they even give much attention to them in the midst of the pressure of their own peculiar affairs. It is true that at the beginning of a town meeting, particularly if there be some political or other special question pending, we not infrequently

find the citizens present in considerable numbers, but as soon as the one question is settled away they go to their separate business and the more important matters are left to be arranged at the whim of the moiety remaining.

(For want of room the remainder of this article is deferred to our next.)

**THE AMERICAN LAW REGISTER.** Vol. 1, No. 1, Philadelphia—D. B. Confield & Co., South Fourth Street, Thomas, Carpenter & Co., No. 253 Market Street, New York—John S. Voorhies, November 1852.

This is a new monthly Law Journal, the number before us, which is the first, is an interesting blending of some promise to the public. Its contents, embraced on 64 pages of royal octaves, are,

- Gifts in view of death.
- Forensic medicine.
- Observations on the tests for Arsenic.
- Recent American Decisions.
- Circuit Court U. S., Third Circuit.
- Palmer v. Osprey. Admiralty—Collision—Lights at Sea.
- Circuit Court U. S., First Circuit.
- Hillbrook v. Am. Ins. Co. Fire Insurance—Meaning of 'Assigns'—subsequent Insurance—Mortgage and Mortgagee.
- Supreme Court, Pennsylvania.
- Heady v. Kirby. Donatio mortis causa.
- Supreme Court, Albany, New York.
- Costigan v. Newland. Principal and Agent—Liability of Attorney to third person, for money collected.
- Common Pleas, Philadelphia County.
- McGlensy v. Cox. Partnership—Jurisdiction in Equity—Purchase of Partner's Interest.
- Recent English Cases.
- Sussex Summer Assizes.
- Reg. v. Moore—Crim. Law—Intoxication when defense.
- Editor's note.
- King's Bench.
- Lloyd v. Oliver. Bill of Exchange—Ambiguous Instrument—Note.
- Recent French Decisions.
- Tribe de Commerce.
- Notes of recent Cases in Admiralty.
- Local Miscellany.
- Notices of new books.

The work is edited by Messrs. A. S. Fish, and H. W. Whitton of the *Philadelphia Bar*, who are to be aided in their labors by assistant editors in New York and Boston.

The declared purpose of this Journal is to furnish the reading and thinking public with original articles on different subjects of general legal interest, with a monthly selection of leading cases in this country and in England—and also with important cases in the Judicial Tribunals of the several States and of the United States immediately after they shall have been announced in the Courts, and so in advance of the annual reports of adjudged cases.

May it perform its mission well. We wish success to the enterprise; and commend the work to the student and general scholar as a valuable monthly, to men of business as a book of practical usefulness, and to the practicing lawyer, not only as a labor-saving machine, but as a clever and desirable contribution to the profession.

In another column our readers will find a notice from Mr. Davis Tinsion, proposing to organize a class to receive instruction in the Mathematics. There are many here to whom an opportunity to give their undivided attention to such branches of this science as are directly connected with their business will be of great value. Almost every day we have heard a desire expressed, particularly by those who are looking forward to the 'quarter-deck' of a noble ship as the goal of their ambition, for such a chance as is here afforded. We can assure all who are interested, that they will find Mr. Tinsion excellently qualified to afford them any assistance or instruction they may desire in any department of the mathematics.

Now is the time to obtain a splendid Christmas and New Year's present, for our friend LEMER will take Likenesses for two weeks at his Saloon, for about one half the usual price. In banks, insurances, railroads, manufacturing, and other stock companies, in which large numbers of men unite their means for the conduct of a particular enterprise, the universal custom of consulting the interests of each corporation to the charge of a few individuals chosen from the whole number of those concerned is a satisfactory evidence of the greater efficiency, economy, and stability of such a course with regard to all similar matters. Now every town is an organization for certain specific purposes, in a provision for which the raising and expenditure of money from a common fund is necessarily entailed; and the difference which exists, that a return for this expenditure is not anticipated in direct cash dividends, but in the attainment of higher and more important objects, adds rather than detracts from the necessity of a careful reference to the same principles of conduct which govern organizations for mere pecuniary purposes. We unite as citizens of a town, to secure for our children the best possible means of education—to provide necessary facilities for business and general intercourse in the shape of roads and walks—to guard, in proportion as the denseness of our population and the amount of property at risk renders it necessary, against the ever-present danger of a conflagration, to take care that police institutions, against injuries to persons and property from lawless violence, and of all things affecting the general morality or prosperity; and all these things, concurring in reality the common prosperity even in a financial point of view, and still of economy.

**THE CONCERT** at Thomaston, advertised to take place on Friday evening Dec. 17, is deferred until Friday evening, January 7, 1853, on account of afflictive intelligence. The same programmes will admit their possessors, as if there had been no delay.

**GRAMER'S MAGAZINE** for January, 1853, is received. It is a rich No., and we doubt not a true earnest of the Nos. to succeed it.—Now is the time to subscribe, as this No. commences a new volume. The bookstores have it.

**Winter, 'stern and cold,'** came in on a snow storm on the evening of the 13th inst.

If you have found the Glasses advertised in another column, hand them in at once, as the loser is groping about, having lost the power to find them.

**Don't forget the Temperance League**—we shall have a good time—a feast of good things and a flow of gracious words.

**SHORT GRAMMATICAL EXERCISE.** Q.—What is the most difficult word, all over the world, to decline?

A.—*Bonus*; for we never knew a Director or a Shareholder yet who was able to decline it.—*Punch.*

**GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.**—The following paragraph from a late London paper, will show that gold from a distant hemisphere is flowing into that country:

*Seven Tons of Australian Gold.* On Tuesday, three vessels arrived in the river Thames, from Australia, with the extraordinary quantity of upwards of seven tons of gold on board. One of the ships, the Eagle, was freighted with the largest amount of the precious metal ever known to arrive in one vessel, viz., 150,000 ounces (upwards of six tons), and of the value of more than £500,000. The Eagle also made the most rapid passage on record, having done the voyage from Melbourne to the Downs in 76 days. The other ships are the Sapphire from Sydney, with 14,000 ounces on board, and the Pelham, from Sydney, with 27,762 ounces.

Our ladies generally, says an exchange, are adopting high-topped boots for wintry, disagreeable weather.

Letter patent have been issued to Dr. Deconr, of Cincinnati, for the preservation of fresh butter by a chemical process, 'to stand any climate for any time.'

**LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.**

The Sovereign of the Seas experienced heavy gales for fourteen days after leaving New York, in which time she only made 600 miles; was fifty-one days going to Cape Horn, and was four days becalmed off the Cape. Oct. 23d, midnight, she carried away her mainmast, foreyard and mainmast, leaving not a thread of canvas on the foremast, with a heavy head sea and strong gales, but repaired damages in a few days. The greatest days run made was 365 miles—averaging seventeen miles per hour—with a free wind. Made the run from Cape Horn to the Equator in thirty-three days, eight days from the Equator to the port of San Francisco, arriving on the 14th ult., thus making the passage in 102 days. She crossed the Equator in long, 119.

The fire at Sacramento and loss of over ten millions is confirmed. Contributions were opened to relieve the sufferers in the principal towns. San Francisco raised in ten days \$30,000. The loss at Marysville is estimated at \$100,000. The loss at San Francisco was not over \$100,000—small amount in goods.

The number of votes polled during the Presidential Election was over 70,000. The Democratic majority was 5000. The entire Democratic ticket was chosen, including Messrs. McDougal and Latham for Congress. In the Legislature the Democrats have 20 out of 27, and upwards of two-thirds of the Assembly.

The rainy season had set in, and copious showers had fallen throughout the State. The rivers were rising, and the miners were successfully employed in washing out their ore. Dry diggings were fully supplied with water and were expected to yield a rich harvest.

The Indians of the Colorado had been reduced to complete subjection by Major Hentzelmen, and a treaty with them had been signed and officially published.

The last of the overland emigration was coming in. The emigrants were reported as being in good health, and had experienced little trouble from the Indians.

Eight or ten fires had been lost by the Sacramento fire;—1600 buildings had been burnt. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and the fire spread with fearful rapidity. Every public building in the city, except the court house, was burnt. Three hundred and fifty buildings, many of them being brick, were erected within nine days, and hundreds of others were rapidly going up.

The fire at San Francisco was on the evening of the 14th. The 'Whig' estimates the loss at \$150,000 to \$200,000. Among the sufferers are S. K. Leblat, \$10,000; H. S. Parnam, Drs. Phinney and Angell, R. O. Sturdevant, Steadman & White, Col. E. J. C. Kenan, Mrs. Anne Matthews, H. B. Platt, Dr. White, D. Beach, each \$5000.

There had been a fire in the grain fields in the Raad Valley, doing damage to the amount of \$75,000, and another among the farmers in Calaveras county.

Beverly C. Saunders, Esq., entered on his duties as Collector of San Francisco on the 13th November.

The ship John N. Gosier had sailed for China with 500 Chinese passengers, each with a little fortune.

A heavy storm had been experienced at San Francisco on the 21, doing but slight damage, however, to the shipping.

A small steambot was nearly destroyed by being dashed against the wharf.

A portion of Lewis' wharf had fallen down, precipitating 30 tons of iron and 150 barrels of cement into the bay. Loss \$5000.

Rev. Joseph Harrington, Jr., of Roxbury, Mass., died at San Francisco on the second of November, at the residence of Mr. McCandray.

Fires had occurred at Stockton and Sonoma under suspicious circumstances.

At Calaveras, among the ranches, six or eight hundred tons of hay had been destroyed. Mr. Old lost his house and entire stock. D. V. Poley and Messrs. Bennett and Wells were the principal losers.

Among the names of persons burnt or killed at the Sacramento fire, we find those of James Dennis, stage driver, John Woodworth, D. O. Brigham, another account says Charles Brigham, who was burnt in a currier's store. His remains were afterwards found and identified.—The Rev. Mr. Stanton's church (Methodist) was burnt. Already \$3000 have, however, been subscribed for the purpose of re-building it.

Several patients in the State hospital were burnt.

Messrs. Tallant & Wilde advertise that the interest of the San Francisco City stock falling due on the first of May will be paid by them in advance.

The price of gold at the mines had advanced to \$12 25.

Advices from Mexican province of Sonora to the list are confirmatory of previous intelligence, and record the hostile attitude of the French Count de Baulbon, who was in league with Don Manuel Guadara, an influential Mexican of immense wealth, and a creditor of the government to a large amount. Guadara had been engaged in previous revolutions and had a whole tribe of Yaqui Indians dependent on him. At the last accounts, which were of course antecedent to our Mexican dates, Baulbon and Guadara were on their way to Arista, with the intention to displace the military commander, General Blanco.

The steamer Independence arrived at San Francisco on the 11th, from San Juan. She had made a number of cases of fever on the passage, but only two deaths.

The steamer S. S. Lewis left the 15th, for San Juan, where she was to connect with the Star of the West and the Pampero.

The steamer Isthmus left on the 14th, for Panama, and the Golden Gate on the 16th.—The Winfield Scott was to leave on the 18th.

The ship-of-war Portsmouth had sailed for the Coast of Africa.

Dates from Honolulu to the 16th October, that the frigate St. Lawrence sailed for Hilo, where she would remain until relieved.

**FROM THE ISTHMUS.**

Our papers from the Isthmus are to the 29th ult.

The anniversary of the independence of Panama was celebrated on the 27th.

Vicomte Rosoy, Vice Consul of France, died at Panama on the 26th.

The safe of the New Orleans House was robbed on the morning of the 26th, of \$3000, principally belonging to Messrs. Schoolcraft & Gor-

**Further California News.**

**The Late Fires.**—The accounts of the destructive conflagrations at Sacramento, San Francisco, and other places, have not been exaggerated. The flourishing city of the plain, Sacramento, has been almost entirely annihilated. The loss is estimated on all hands to be not less than ten millions of dollars!

We select from the Sacramento Union of the 15th ult., such particulars in regard to this sad calamity as we think will prove interesting to our readers.

'On Tuesday last Sacramento was a city; Wednesday morning her citizens were looking at the place she once occupied.

At the time the fire broke out it seemed as if the elements had conspired for the destruction of the city. A Norther had just set in and was blowing a stiff breeze from the north-west, which, after the fire commenced, increased almost to a gale. The point where the fire started, too, was the very one for sweeping the city, and before it had been burning five minutes it became evident that Sacramento was doomed to destruction. The fire companies were promptly on the spot; but in the face of such a wind and sea of fire, it was seen by all that they were powerless. They exhausted the water within reach, but produced not one particle of effect on the fire. It had obtained the mastery of man, and his puny arm was as little felt by the raging flames as it would have been if directed against an ocean tempest. Men gathered in crowds—some looking on the waves of fire as they rolled from house to house, and from street to street, bewildered, fascinated, and apparently paralyzed at the terrible work of destruction going on before them—while others were hastening to save their goods and effects, before the fire should reach them.

Then commenced a scene on the streets which legions all description—men, women and children were seen desperately engaged in efforts to save something from the jaws of the devouring element. But in most instances their efforts were fruitless, and individuals who retired on Tuesday night with the consciousness of having plenty of the comforts of life around them, were standing the next morning on the place where Sacramento was, without one dollar in their pockets, and with only the clothes they had on. It was an awful night, and God grant that we may never be called upon to witness another such.

In the history of past fires, we remember none so destructive. It swept away in three hours fully seven-eighths of the city, including every public building, except the Presbyterian Church and Court House.

At Marysville, an entire square was burnt on the 11th of November. Among the most valuable buildings consumed was the American Hotel, Frank's Restaurant, Laurel House, the New World, Marysville Hotel and Brewery, Powers & Brother's storehouse, Johnson & Brother's livery stable. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss was estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

**THE REAL ANTIQUARY OF AMERICA.**—The last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, in a highly commendatory review of the 'Life and Letters of Joseph Story,' pays the following tribute to the American Bar:

'The Virginian planter used to boast, it was said, of his resemblance in character and position to an ancient Roman. But when the United States are seeking for a flattering parallel with Rome, we would advise them to place it in the decided vocation of their citizens to the sciences of Government and Law. It may be a question whether Europe is not premature in reproaching America with living on a borrowed literature. But, supposing the charge to be well founded in the case of poetry and metaphysics, (and we perceive Story writes to his own, I am inclined myself of the firms, and figures, and topics of British poetry. It is time we had something of our own,) the very opposite is the fact in regard to Jurisprudence. The profession of the Law constitutes its real aristocracy, the aristocracy of character and talent.'



**BARRETT'S**  
**DYE HOUSE,**  
Office 140 Washington-St.  
(Opposite School Street.) **BOSTON.**

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**HIRAM HATCH.**  
No. 7, Lim Rock Street, Rockland.  
AGENT for Rockland and vicinity.  
Nov 23. 45.

**Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance**

**Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company**  
**CALEB RICE, President.**  
*F. B. BACON, Secretary.*  
**Dr. WM. A. PARKS, Examiner for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.**  
**ROCKLAND OFFICE,**  
*Commercial House.*  
**A. B. FINSON, Agent for Lincoln and Waldo Cos.,** solicits the patronage of those who wish to avail themselves of the superior facilities and advantages of this company, which confers all the benefits of this Mutual System with the addition of

tional security of a large stock capital. Pamphlets, circulars, and information may be obtained on application to the agent.  
August, 29, 1922. 30 lf

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**ROBINSON & HARDEN,**  
DEALERS IN  
CORN AND FLOUR,  
W. I. Goods, Groceries, Dry Goods,  
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,  
Paints, Oils, Boots & Shoes.

(SOUTH MAIN STREET, NEAR PLEASANT)  
**C**ONSTANTLY on hand a large assortment  
of the above articles which may always be  
obtained at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.  
Just Received a large lot of  
**Men's Women's and Children's**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
adapted to this Season of the year.  
Rockland, Oct. 14, 1852. 30 3m

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**WOOD AND COAL.**  
**T**HE SUBSCRIBER intends keeping constantly  
on hand a good supply of Wood and Coal

of all kinds which he proposes to sell on as reasonable terms as they can be procured in town. Blacksmiths would do well to call and examine his Stock of Coal before purchasing elsewhere. G. W. B. will be found on the Premises,  
**'Crookett Point,'**  
or at his old stand, *Corner of Main and Sea Sts.,*  
where he still continues to serve the people by furnishing them with  
**CORN, MEAL, AND FLOUR,**  
together with a general assortment of West India Goods and Groceries, of excellent quality, and

ing and strict attention to business, to merit a  
share of public patronage. G. W. BROWN.  
N. B. Wood and Coal will be delivered to any  
part of the Village by request. G. W. B  
Sept. 27, 1862. 36 3m.

**School & Miscellaneous Books**  
THE subscriber having just returned from  
Boston, offers for sale, on reasonable  
terms, the largest stock of School and Miscellane-  
ous Books ever exhibited in Rockland.—A-  
mong them may be found the most prominent  
works of the age; such as Uncle Tom's Cabin,

The Wine, Wide world, Quichey, Bremen-Lite,  
Memento of Margaret Fuller, Quichey, Bremen-  
Lite, Quichey, The Moral Probe, Scenes in the  
Life of the Saviour, Young Man's and Young  
Ladies' Counsellor, &c., &c.

J. WAKEFIELD.  
Oct. 19, 1852. 40

**Petition and Order.**

To the Honorable Arnold Hickey, Esq. Judge of  
Probate, within and for the County of Lin-  
coln—

BEFORE ME, BENJAMIN BLUNT, administrator of the  
estate of Oliver B. Townsend late of Union

in said Conny, deceased, respectively represents that the Personal Estate of the said deceased, at the time of his death, was not less than Twenty One Dollars to answer his debts and charges of Administration; he therefore prays that he may be empowered and licensed to sell and convey so much of the Real Estate of the said deceased as may be sufficient to raise the said sum with incidental charges.— And whereas by a partial sale of any portion thereof the residue would be greatly injured, he prays that he may be empowered and licensed to sell the whole of the Real Estate of said deceased.

ERNESTER BLUNT.

LINCOLN, SS. At a Probate Court held at  
Wiscasset within and for the County of Lin-  
coln, on the sixth day of December, A. D.  
1852.

On the foregoing Petition, Owners, That the  
said Petitioner give Notice to all persons inter-  
ested in said Estate, that they may appear at a  
Court of Probate to be holden at Wiscasset with-  
in and for said County, on the first Monday of  
January next, by causing a copy of said Petition  
with this Order to be published in the Rockland  
Gazette, printed at Rockland in said County,  
three weeks successively previous to said Court.

ARNOLD BLANEY, Judge.  
ATTORNEY: EDWIN S. HOVEY, Register.  
A True Copy. Attest: EDWIN S. HOVEY, Reg.  
**Administrator's Sale.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a decree of the Court of Probate, made on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1852, to me granted by the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Lincoln, I shall sell at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 1st day of January, 1853, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest (that has not been herebefore conveyed) that PETER LEIGH, late of Washington, in said County, deceased, had in and to the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

Privilege and about two acres or Land. There is now a Slave Machine on the privilege. All of which is situated in Liberty, in the County of Waldo. At the same time I shall sell the Widow's right of dower in the above named property and also, her right of dower in the homestead farm, situated in said Washington, or so much thereof, as shall prove to be due to one hundred dollars, or the payment of his debts and incidental charges.

LUTHER LAW, Adm'r.

Washington, Dec. 9, 1852. 47.

**STRAYED OR STOLEN.**

THE undersigned has lost or stolen, a pair of

FROM the pasture of the subscriber,  
 24 miles a dark red cow, with black mane  
 and tail, and one light foot. This cow is four  
 years old, and rather below the medium size.  
 Any one who will return, or give information of  
 the whereabouts of said cow, shall be suitably  
 rewarded. MERRITT AUSTIN.  
 Rockland, Dec 2, 1852. 46

**Hodgman & Co.'s Express,**  
 WILL leave ROCKLAND  
 for Boston, by Steamer BOS-  
 TON, every Monday and  
 Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

Returning, will leave BOSTON for Rockland, every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.; arriving in Rockland every Wednesday and Saturday mornings. A. L. LOVEJOY Agent.  
Rockland, Oct. 20, 1852. 11 40.

**P.** KEEGAN has just received 10,000 rolls French & American Paper Hangings among which are many elegant and rich styles, those who desire to see them, will please call on us, our orderings to match and will be sold cheap. Those who are repairing or finishing their mansions will do well to call and purchase.  
May 21, 1851.

**For Sale.**  
THE Schooner Dot-Norte, 92 Tons register, 3 years old, will be sold low if applied; for soon. For further particulars apply to  
CARLTON, NORWOOD & Co,  
Rockport, Dec. 9, 1852.



